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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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May 16, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 75 2 p.m. 74
Humidity 95 90

May 16, 1916. Temperature 5 a.m. 76 2 p.m. 76
Humidity 81 86

WEATHER FORECAST
OVERCAST.
Barometer 29.83

7656 日六廿月三

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1917.

三拜禮 號六十月五英曆

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

GERMAN WAR AIMS.

Chancellor Refuses to Disclose Them.

London, May 15.

A wireless message from Berlin states that Herr von Bethmann Hollweg, in the Reichstag, replying to interpellations, declined to state the German programme of war aims at the present moment, on the ground that such a step would not serve the interests of the country.

The Nation Arrayed Round the Kaiser.

London, May 15.

Herr von Bethmann Hollweg, speaking in the Reichstag, affirmed that there was no difference with the Allies regarding the peace question. He particularly understood the passionate interest taken in the German aims, but the only guiding line for the Chancellor was an early and satisfactory conclusion of the war. He could say nothing beyond that. He denounced the Socialist talk of a Revolution, and declared that the nation was firmly arrayed round the Kaiser, whom they trusted and who trusted them.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

Workmen's and Soldiers' Policy.

London, May 15.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the Executive of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates is considering the question of participating in the Government on the following conditions:—

- 1.—An active foreign policy openly aiming at a general peace as soon as possible, without annexations or indemnities, "on the basis of the rights of nations to work out their own destinies."
- 2.—Complete democratisation of the Army.
- 3.—The reinforcement of Russia's military strength for the defence of Russian liberty.

A Significant Fact.

London, May 15.

The fact that the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has considered it necessary to appeal to the Army is significant. However, responsible comment in the capital sees in the Council, despite its extremist tendencies, the only body separating the country from absolute anarchy—hence the appeal is welcomed, as showing that the Council fully realises the gravity of the situation. Moreover, the appeal confirms the belief that the Council contains powerful elements desiring a stable Government.

Meanwhile, the Provisional Government has issued a Proclamation stating that it remains at its post, confident that the participation by new representatives of democracy in the responsibilities of government will mean the country's salvation.

Generals Ask to be Relieved.

London, May 15.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that General Gorko, Commanding the Armies on the Western Front, and General Brailoff, Commanding the Southern Group of Armies, have asked to be relieved of their Commands.

An Appeal to Austro-German Socialists.

London, May 15.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates have issued an appeal to Austro-German Socialists not to permit their Governments to take advantage of the present situation in Russia to concentrate more troops against the British and French with the idea of crushing Russia later.

No Participation in Government.

London, May 15.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that a meeting of the Executive of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has, by 41 votes to 19, reversed the decision cabled on May 15. There were two abstentions.

[The resolution referred to was a decision not to participate in the Coalition Ministry.]

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Age Fixed at Thirty Years.

London, May 14.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Walter Long introduced a Bill embodying all the recommendations of the Speaker's Electoral Reform Conference, cabled on January 30. The Bill fixes the age of women voters at thirty.

THEIR MAJESTIES AT LIVERPOOL.

London, May 15.

Their Majesties the King and Queen visited the Liverpool gunnery works and docks, and were received with enthusiasm.

FURTHER SERBIAN PROGRESS.

London, May 15.

A Serbian communiqué states:—There is great activity along the whole Serbian front. We again advanced in the region of Vukrenik and Dobropolje, and repulsed a violent counter-attack.

FRENCH MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

London, May 15.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that General Estain has been appointed Commander-in-Chief, General Nivelle Commander of an Army Group, and General Foch Chief of the Staff.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

THE WESTERN BATTLES.

An Extensive German Attack.

London, May 15.

A French communiqué states:—After a violent bombardment in the Chemin des Dames region, to the north-west of Braye, an Lvonnois, the Germans last evening attacked on a wide front towards Les Corvettes and the Chevrigny ridge. Our barrage of machine-gun fire broke up the attack, which did not reach our line except at one point, where an enemy fraction gained a footing in one of our advanced elements to the south-west of Falaix.

Determined Attacks on British Front.

London, May 15.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, says:—There have been small night outpost engagements south-east of Epéhy.

The enemy heavily bombarded this morning our positions on the Bellecourt and Hindenburg Line, delivering two determined counter-attacks. His attempts on the Hindenburg Line completely failed. His attack on Bellecourt was also repulsed, after heavy fighting, in which our advance posts in the north-west portion of the village were forced back a short distance.

Our artillery stopped a counter-attack south east of Lys. We successfully raided near Ypres.

MORE MAILS LOST.

London, May 15.

The Postmaster General notifies that correspondence for the Egyptian Force which reached London for despatch on April 27, 28 and 29, together with parcels from Australia, India, the Far East, Egypt, Malaya and Gibraltar, have been lost at sea through enemy action. The date in this case is not given.

No letter mails from Australia, etc., have been lost.

RUSSIANS DISLODGE KURDS.

London, May 15.

A Russian official wireless message says:—In the region of Kellik and Amstakaba, to the south of Ergan, a counter-attack dislodged the Kurds from the trenches they had occupied the previous day.

Fighting continues on the Diale River.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

London, May 15.

Speaking at a meeting of the League of Nations Society, Lord Bryce presiding, General Smuts said: The war had stamped into the hearts of millions of men and women an intense desire for a better order of things. The old order was now useless. All the Treaties and the optimism of the nineteenth century had ended in suffering and losses baffling description. It had been computed that eight million men had died in the war, and a greater number had been permanently maimed. It had been stated that the casualties in this war were equal to the white population of the British Empire. If such wars were allowed to recur the whole fabric of civilisation was endangered. It was time for action in this matter, not for hands-folding and head-bending. If one hundredth part of the thought that had been given to this war were given to peace there would never be war again. I believe a passion for peace has been born in this war which will prove greater than any passions for gain or conquest. As far as humanly possible such a war as this should never be tolerated again. However, there is danger in believing too much in Treaties until we have a radical change in the hearts of men. I think that change is coming. There must be no patchwork peace or a peace which is simply a compromise of conflicting interests and every nation must have the choice of its own destiny and not be cut or carried to please the great powers. General Smuts supported the idea of the appointment of an Anglo-American Committee to discuss a scheme for ensuring peace and suggested that if it could bring together practical men who knew the world's bad ways splendid results would be achieved. Any nation not wishing to run straight must be compelled to realise that as a last resource the world would use force and make it run straight.

Lord Balfour trusted that before the war ended it would have brought down the whole of the powers responsible for the great wrong. Voicing his own opinion he said the scheme of the League of Nations would fail unless Germany is admitted. We have got to separate the German rulers from the German people, to destroy one and support the other. If that is done I believe the future is safe.

Lord Hugh Cecil said that of late years European sentiment had retrogressed. We felt boundless devotion for our own country and had none for any other. He would like to see ministers of Christianity of all denominations from all countries foregather to enforce the principles that war and nationalism are inconsistent with Christianity.

FRENCH SHIPPING AND SUBMARINES.

Paris, May 15.

The following is a list of French merchant ships unsuccessfully attacked and sunk by submarines in the last three months:—

- February: 1 unsuccessfully attacked, 4 sunk.
 - March: 2 unsuccessfully attacked, 5 sunk.
 - April: 6 unsuccessfully attacked, 8 sunk.
- During April the following engagements occurred: Submarines and French patrol boats, 12; with French submarines, 13; gunboat engagements with armed French merchant ships, 14. All the last mentioned escaped.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

A ZEPPELIN DESTROYED.

London, May 14.

An Admiralty announcement says:—Our naval forces destroyed Zeppelin L.23 in the North Sea this morning.

THE WESTERN BATTLES.

Capture of Roerx Completed.

London, May 15.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We made continued progress to-day northward of the Scarpe and completed the capture of Roerx, which has been defended with great determination and been the scene of much desperate fighting during the past month. We slightly advanced our line northward of Gavrelle. Six German aeroplanes were brought down and two others driven down on Sunday. Three of ours are missing.

Heavy Artillery Firing.

London, May 15.

The latest French communiqué says: The Germans bombarded Braye-en-Laonnois and Cerny, violently and were answered by our guns. Lively artillery firing took place east of Berry-au-Bac and at Mont Haut. Seven enemy aeroplanes were brought down. Our bombing squadrons dropped 3½ tons of explosives behind the German lines.

FAR EASTERN MAIL LOST.

London, May 15.

Correspondence for the Egyptian forces reaching London for despatch on the 27th, 28th and 29th April (on the 27th newspapers and packets only) has been lost, also the parcel mails from Australia, India, the Far East, Egypt, Malta and Gibraltar.

INCREASED FRIGHTFULNESS URGED.

Copenhagen, May 15.

The state of mind of even the educated classes in Germany is shown by an article in the review "Woche," by the well-known Professor Flamm, urging harsher treatment of neutral ships to force them to remain in their home ports. He says that too many of their crews are at present saved. It would be best if neutral ships disappeared without leaving a trace, then terror would keep them away from the blockaded zone.

A SUBMARINE'S DODGE.

Amsterdam, May 15.

According to a deserter it was the USS which sank seven Dutch grain ships off Falmouth on the 22nd February. The submarine's number was changed whenever it was noticed by a neutral or an enemy.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

New York, May 15.

One thousand have already joined the training camps for officers. Provisions are being made in New York for a camp at Plattsburg for five thousand.

Washington, May 15.

The Government Espionage Bill mentioned on the 5th inst. passed the Senate by 77 votes to 6. It was short of the censorship and alcoholic prohibition sections, which will be embodied in separate measures.

President Wilson has authorised the impending Army Bill contemplating the expansion of the Regulars to full war strength. Eighty-three thousand of the additional 182,000 required have already been recruited.

The organisation of the new regiments begins to-day.

DASH FROM GERMAN CAMP.

Flight Across Frozen Flood-Waters.

Preston, March 7.—Riflemen Douglas Charles Millner, who enlisted at the age of 17½ in the 12th London Regiment (the Buffs) gives a dramatic story of his escape from Germany after nearly two years.

Captured at the second battle of Ypres, Millner had been transferred to a camp forty-five miles from the frontier. Three days later he was caught cutting the wire fence around the camp. The prisoners worked at cutting timber, and the return journey from work to camp afforded an opportunity for escape.

Last Christmas Millner was transferred to a camp forty-five miles from the frontier. Three days later he was caught cutting the wire fence around the camp. The prisoners worked at cutting timber, and the return journey from work to camp afforded an opportunity for escape.

The fact that the boys in the neighbourhood were frozen in the great frost facilitated the plan, and Millner, with a Welsh fusilier, and two Canadians slipped away from the main body of returning prisoners, while the guards were in the rear. A dash across fifty yards of open bog-land brought the party of four to the centre of a thick wood. After half an hour's wandering the fugitives found themselves back at the same point on the outskirts of the wood. Peeping out, the prisoners saw the remaining guard counting the other prisoners, the others, having obviously gone in pursuit.

A new start was then made. The journey to the frontier occupied four nights and three days. On one night four miles of frozen flood waters were crossed, and many times one or other of the party fell through the ice. The sleeves of their shirts were used as wraps for their frost-bitten feet. They tried to obtain drink by melting snow in a metal box which they warmed in their hands.

The men were so exhausted when they reached the frontier that they recklessly crossed the triple line of German guards. Once they passed within ten yards of a guard, who, however, retired to his sentry box. At 1.30 a.m. on the fourth day they heard "Halt!" for the first time, and prepared to make a fight for it.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

OBITUARY.

Mr. Joseph H. Choate.

London, May 15.

Reuter's correspondent at New York states that Mr. Choate has died suddenly.

[Joseph Rogers Choate, who was born at Salem, Mass., on January 24, 1832, will best be remembered as United States Ambassador to Great Britain, from 1899 to 1905. He had been a trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and of the American Museum of Natural History from the foundation of each, and had been a Governor of New York Hospital since 1877. He was a member (and Chairman of its Committee of Election) of the original Committee of Seventy which in 1871 overthrew the Tweed ring and expelled from the Bench its corrupt judges. He was engaged for more than 30 years in many of the most important causes in the Courts of New York and in the Supreme Court of the United States. He was Ambassador and First Delegate of the United States to the International Peace Conference at The Hague in 1907. He had been honoured by many Universities in America, Canada, and the United Kingdom.]

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, May 14.

Silver is quiet.

POOLED BREWERIES.

30,000 Public Houses May Close.

Thirty thousand public houses will probably be closed during the next few months.

Certain of the brewers themselves have suggested a sweeping measure on these lines as the solution of difficulties arising from the restricted output of beer. At present there are far too many distributing agencies, and a third of them could be suppressed without inconvenience to the public, while trade would be carried on more economically.

In rural districts where an undue number of licensed houses are "tied" to several rival breweries great saving can be effected by a system of amalgamation. Instead of three brewers competing for the trade of one locality through thirty public houses, one joint firm can supply all the beer that is required through ten houses with more satisfactory and profitable results. Transport will be reduced and the labour of men and horses lessened.

A meeting of the London brewers was to be held on March 14 and a full meeting of the Brewers' Society when recommendations generally approved at conferences recently held at the Home Office were to be submitted for consideration. The Government and the leaders of the brewing industry are in accord on the main issues, and if some agreement can be arrived at with a view to reduce the gravity of beer for ordinary drinking there is no reason why the 10,000,000 barrels permitted should not be sufficient for the year.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.
Friday, May 18.
China House (Ch'ien) Meeting—11 a.m.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By direction of the Government of Hongkong Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

ON
MONDAY

the 13th day of August, 1917.
at 3 p.m. at their Sales Room,
Ice House Street, Victoria,
Hongkong.

The Following Valuable Leasehold Property situate at Victoria Hongkong Viz:—

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 and SECTION B OF MARINE LOT NO. 101. Together with the messuages erections and buildings thereon known as No. 7 Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid—Term 99 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 8th day of April, 1856.

Area in respect of Section A of Marine Lot No. 101—445 Sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$34.45.

Area in respect of Section B of Marine Lot No. 101—675 Sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$6.75.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to
JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER,

Prince's Buildings,
Ice House Street, Hongkong.
Solicitors for the Liquidators of
THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE
BANK,

or to
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,

The Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1917.

NOTICES.

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price—

"WHITE ROSE,"

\$5.40 per case ex store.

"COMET,"

\$5.20 per case ex store.

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168 Des Voeux Road Central.

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Factory at Yuenai.

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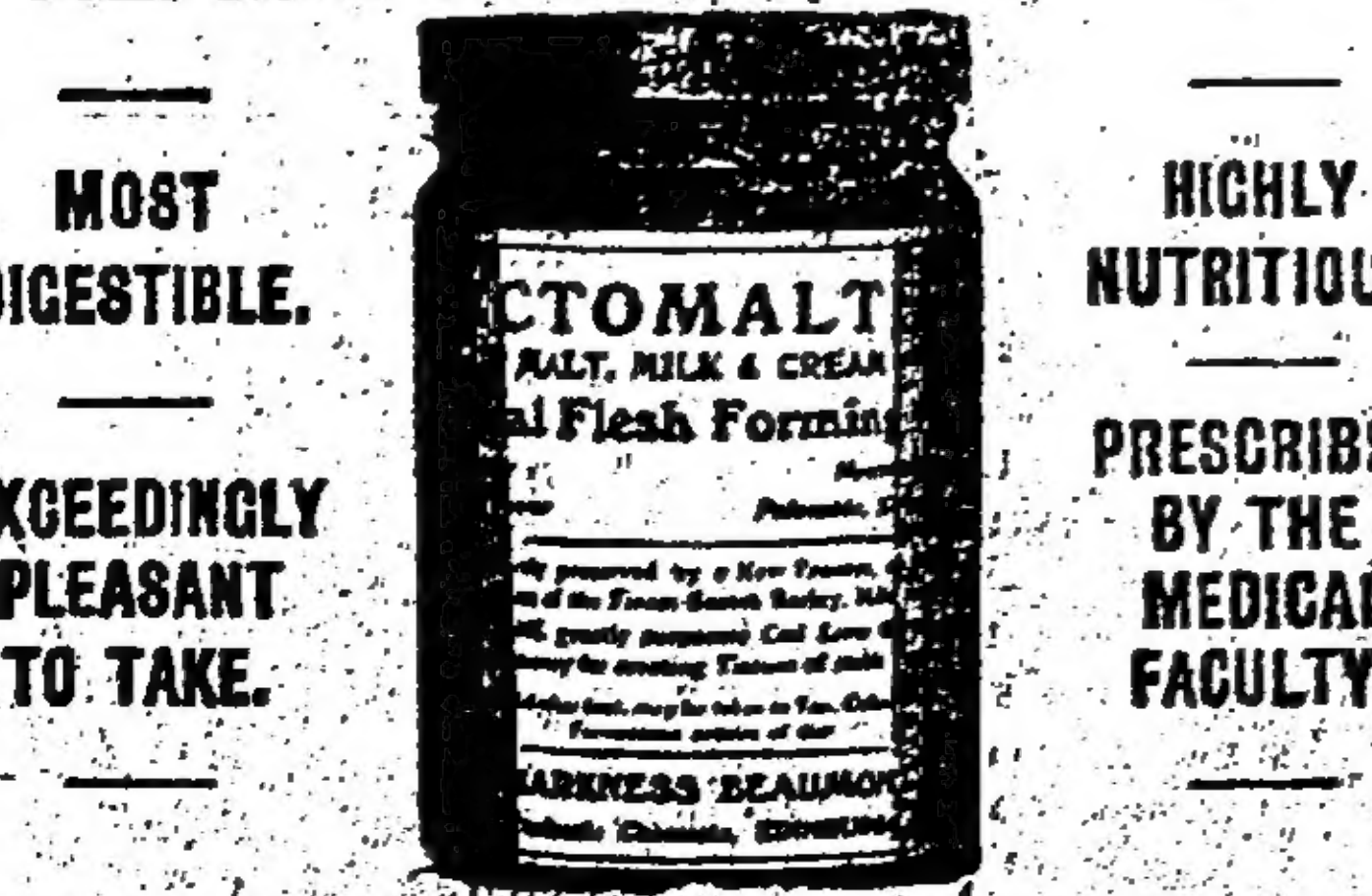
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TO BE LET—SMALL FURNISHED FLAT for Europeans. Saifer Terrace, Nathan Road, KOWLOON. Apply to Kayamally & Co. 5, D'Aguilar Street.

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TO BE LET—First class FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for Single Men, or Married Couples, with or without board. Electric Light and Bells. use of Telephone. Terms moderate. Tel. No. K. 3. Apply T. E. Hall, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

TO BE LET—FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, and a FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—Kowloon Marine Lot 48, with wharf, area 58,000 sq. ft. suitable for coal storage or erection of godowns.

Apply to: HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET—OFFICES at Connaught Road, C. OFFICES in King's & York Buildings.

HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood & Moreton Terraces.

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WANTED—NURSE at the Peak. Apply A. B. S. c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

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Hongkong 15th September, 1915.

NOTICES.



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Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
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Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
	50	1.85
	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
	50	1.20

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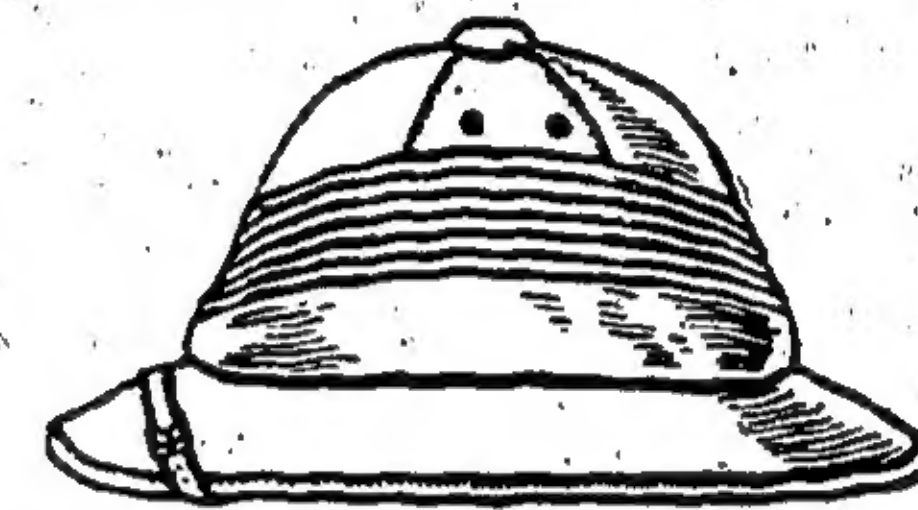
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that the TRANSFER

BOOKS of the Company will be

CLOSED on MONDAY 14th

May, 1917, at 11.30 A.M. for the

purpose of receiving the Report

of the Directors together with the

Statement of Accounts for the

year ending 30th April 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd instant to the 24th both days inclusive.

Peak Tramways Co., Ltd.

JOHN D. HUNTER

General Manager

Hongkong, 10th May 1917.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that the ORDINARY

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of Shareholders of the

above Company will be held at

the HONGKONG HOTEL, Hong

kong on SATURDAY, the 26th

May, 1917, at 11.30 A.M. for the

purpose of receiving the Report

of the Directors together with the

Statement of Accounts for the

year ending 30th April 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd instant to the 24th both days inclusive.

Peak Tramways Co., Ltd.

JOHN D. HUNTER

General Manager

Hongkong, 10th May 1917.



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Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides. All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor. Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$38 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshien, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there. By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1917.

WAKE UP CHINA!

In this column on Monday we had something to say in regard to China's backwardness so far as the successful exploitation of her natural resources is concerned. Our observations had particular reference to the great cotton and silk industries, the control of which appears to be passing into more enterprising hands. We desire to return to the general subject because of certain other facts which are revealed in the Customs Report upon which our previous article was based. The remarks and figures which we then quoted left no room for doubt that unless China quickly bestirs herself she will find that the very resources which should yield her untold national wealth will have come under the almost complete direction of the business men of another nation, to whom the benefits will accrue and on whom, in more senses than one, China will become more and more dependent. That is the lesson which the latest Customs returns convey.

If we have out of account the cotton and silk industries, what do we find in the Report so far as purely industrial development is concerned? The fact is put on record that in the Kwantung leased territory and elsewhere, the Japanese are showing the way to the Chinese, for they are manufacturing dyes and all manner of chemicals, while their other products include bowls, teacups, etc., beer, oil, soap and glycerine. At Tsingtau also, the Japanese are erecting, besides a cotton mill, a flour mill and a leather factory, while a refrigerating plant for cold storage is in course of erection. There are other respects, too, in which Japan is forging ahead, and one can only wonder that, with these numerous examples before them of what push and enterprise can do, the Chinese are willing to sit by and complacently watch their birthright being snatched from them. The circumstance is all the more remarkable when we read that the demand for Chinese products is steadily, if slowly, increasing. This in itself is sufficient to show that the people are ready and willing enough to buy the Chinese-made article—the fault lies with those who should be interesting themselves in the country's economic well-being, but who, for one reason or another, scarcely stir hand or foot to redress the balance. There are a few public-spirited, far-seeing individuals in the land who have been interesting themselves in the formation of large associations for the improvement of domestic products, and we can only re-echo the hope expressed in the Customs Report that these energetic men will succeed in introducing improved methods that will largely increase the resources of the country. But past experience hardly warrants the taking of too optimistic a view on this point, for we have known of many an individual effort in China coming to grief for want of organized development.

It is an indisputable fact that where the Chinese fail is in their inability or disinclination to co-operate in big adventures for the common weal. If there were but a greater willingness among them to work one another, and to work might and main in the industrial exploitation of their country's enormous resources, we should see in China to-day innumerable joint stock companies. And not only would these concerns be paying handsome dividends, but a wave of general prosperity would follow in the train of their expansion. But before these things are possible, there must be more honest and enlightened administrative methods inaugurated, since no people will put their money into internal ventures so long as there is a fear of official obstruction and interference. The question is: Can China reform herself? Or will the reformation have to be accomplished by others?

The Late Mr. Choate.

To-day Reuters reports the death of that Grand Old Man of the United States, Mr. J. H. Choate. By his death not only does America lose a cultivated and an honourable gentleman, but the whole world is the poorer because it is deprived of the services of a skilled diplomatist whose words always carried weight and whose character no hint of scandal had ever touched. The end has come very suddenly, for, only four days ago, at the great New York banquet to the members of the Anglo-French mission, we find him welcoming the visitors after his characteristic warm-hearted fashion, and speaking of "those dear allies of ours—Britain, our beloved Mother Country, and France, our fascinating and hypnotizing sister." There was always a friendly corner in Mr. Choate's heart for the British, and in British hearts for him. During the six years that he spent as Ambassador to the Court of St. James he made literally thousands of friends by reason of his charm of manner and his manifest integrity—and among the kindest of those was King Edward. He died much towards evening from the British mind certain somewhat wild misapprehensions as to the people of the United States, while, in his own country, probably few men have been so successful in dealing with discreditable matters in law and commerce, and in fighting the forces of corruption in general.

Our Money-Lenders.

We have read with no small amount of interest the report of a case in which a Harbour Office Chinese clerk was yesterday fined a hundred dollars for having misappropriated Government money. We do not in the least agree with the theory that the fellow should have been let off with a fine on account of his father's respectability; had we been Mr. Melbourne we would have "jailed" him without ceremony—the more so that it will probably be the unfortunate father who will have to pay the fine. But the point which concerns us now is the alleged case of the youngster's difficulties, and we rejoice exceedingly that the C.S.P. took advantage of the occasion to administer a public rap over the knuckles to our old friend the Indian money-lender. Some efforts, it is true, have been made within the last few years to handle this grasping individual and to keep him within bounds, but there is still a lot for the Government to do. It is his duty to protect the Chinese and Portuguese victims of such sharks, and it can do so by means of a revised Ordinance. It has been shown many times that the Indian Shylock sets traps at every corner for his victims, and that, when once they are in his grip, they find themselves paying over again the original loan and yet getting no nearer to being out of debt. In other words, this delightful being lays himself out to traffic on the weakness of human nature, knowing perfectly well that the man who is in monetary difficulties will promise anything, sign anything, agree to anything, rather than face bankruptcy, disgrace, or immediate hardship for himself and those dependent on him. Our friend has two special targets: the young Chinese clerk, whose earnings are fifty or sixty dollars a month and who feels that life, without one Shylocktong and motor car, would be a waste; and the older Portuguese clerk with a large family, a small income and a perennial difficulty in keeping body and soul together. The Legislative Council knows all this; then why does it not get to work and make Hongkong a little less rosy for these cent-per-cent rogues?

Nigerian Tin.

There has recently been a persistent demand for Nigerian Tin. The rise has not been very pronounced up to the present, but in view of the fact that Nigeria will for many years to come take the foremost part in supplying the increasing demand both from this country and the United States for high-grade metal, it is probable that the demand mentioned will continue. (Exchange.)

DAY BY DAY.

SOME THINGS ARE OF THAT NATURE AS TO MAKE ONE'S FANCY CHUCKLE WHILE HIS HEART DOUBT ACHES—John Bunyan.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the 31st birthday of H.M. the King of Spain.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 4.11/16d.

Bandman Opera Company. The Bandman Opera Company is due to arrive at daybreak to-morrow and will open its season here the same night with the highly successful musical play "High Jinks."

Marine Court. The enquiry at the Marine Court into charges of misconduct against the Chief Engineer of the a.s. Phenomenon, W. J. Stoker, was adjourned last evening until to-morrow. The Court is not sitting to-day.

Wigwam Tennis Club. The Wigwam Lawn Tennis Club is arranging a series of A Home days to members and friends on alternate Saturdays, commencing with the first Saturday in June, when sports competitions for mixed pairs will be held.

A Weak Excuse. Before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, an employee of the Taikoo Dockyard was charged with stealing a piece of rope. The man's excuse was that he found it in the dust bin. His Worship sent him to prison for seven days' hard labour.

The Bijou Theatre. To-night at the Bijou Theatre, a great modern drama will be screened, entitled "Honour Before Wealth," in three parts. This is an exceptionally good film and picture lovers should not miss seeing it. The programme also includes a detective drama entitled "The Trunk Mystery," and several Keystone comedies.

An Unwelcome Theft. A shopkeeper, of 30, Connaught Road Central, has reported to the Police that between 2 and 5 o'clock this morning, some person entered his house by breaking open a skylight. His room was entered, and a locked box was broken open. Jewellery to the value of \$216 was stolen, as was also clothing valued at \$33.

Airman Missing. Captain G. S. Thorne, of the 13th Squadron Royal Flying Corps, together with his machine and observer, has been posted as missing since March 25 last. Mr. Thorne was chief engineer to the Kwangtung Electric Supply Co., of Canton, and was very well known in Hongkong. He left Hongkong in October, 1915, for Home, to volunteer for active service.

A Woman Sentenced. A woman who was found on the Leung Wing Wharf yesterday, with twelve bags of prepared opium in her possession, was charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning. Revenue Officer Lanning said that the opium was concealed. The woman's excuse was that she was asked to take the drug back to her husband, who was sick in the country. His Worship sentenced the woman to three months' hard labour.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. J. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve), state:—

Assault-at-Arms. In connection with this event, which will take place at Volunteer Headquarters on Saturday next, May 19, the following orders are issued:—

O. C. No. 2 Company will detail 10 constables for duty. They will report to Muckety Sergeant Fisher at the ring-side at 7.30 p.m. sharp.

The band will attend and be in position by 7.55 p.m. sharp.

Other than the above, no members of the Police Reserve will assist unless detailed by Staff Inspector Wildin.

The Band Practice ordered for Friday, May 18, is cancelled.

Joined.

Mounted Police.—Trooper 495 Kew.

Resigned.

On leaving the Colony, P. C. 85 Leon Chi Koo.

Dismissed.

On conviction by a Magistrate, P. C. 186.

THE BLOCKADE.

No Change of Policy.

London March 23.—In both Houses of Parliament the subject of the day was the Blockade of Germany. Was it possible to increase its stringency? Could the Minister of Blockade do more than he has been doing during the past twelve months? And what effect was being produced in Germany? Was the enemy near starvation, or near the point where he would have to give up owing to the blockade? Such were the leading questions. They were answered very frankly and effectively by Lord Robert Cecil in a closely-reasoned speech of an hour and a quarter's duration.

Lord Robert has been attacked with much persistence and bitterness in certain quarters, as though he and the officials of his Department had some peculiar tenderness either for the enemy or for the rights of neutrals. He referred to these attacks at the close of his speech in terms which betrayed extreme sensitiveness, and said that as long as he retained the confidence of his chiefs he would continue at his post, though he would have preferred, he said, when the present Government was formed, to support it as a private member. As for the effectiveness of the blockade, he had never been one of those who believed that Germany could be starved into submission, or that the blockade could take the place of victory in the field, but he was confident that it would prove to be of "some small assistance" in the final reckoning. This was a curiously depreciatory phrase, especially as he had just spoken of "a very great shortage of food" and other highly important commodities in Germany, which had led to rioting in many places and to profound discontent. Apparently, Lord Robert agrees broadly with Mr. Bowditch, who in a speech of marked moderation expressed the opinion that there was no real starvation among the actual war workers in Germany, and that "a very fair amount of stuff" was still finding its way in. It is the knowledge of this which has led some people to believe that "the blockade is rather a side-show of the Foreign Office" than one of our major activities in the war.

This impression Lord Robert Cecil set himself to remove by a detailed statement of what he and his Department have done, since he took command. Before that time, for the first eighteen months of the war, there was no proper Blockade Department, and considerable friction arose between the Foreign Office and the Admiralty. Now there is none, and one beneficial result of yesterday's discussion ought to be the extinction of the popular fallacy that if only the blockade were left in the hands of the Admiralty, all would be well. The fact is that it would be absolutely impossible to turn it over to the Admiralty without converting the Admiralty into a new Foreign Office, for difficult international questions are perpetually arising. Sir Edward Carson poured ridicule on the particularly foolish suggestion, and said it was the last thing that the Admiralty desired.

The main difficulties which now confront us in the matter of the blockade arise from the fact that we have to blockade Germany across neutral countries, which are largely permeated with German influence and intrigue. There is no direct overseas trade to Germany. That has all been cut off by the blockade, and we now have to deal with a traffic of commodities reaching Germany through neutrals. Commandant Bellairs boldly proposed that inasmuch as nearly all Europe is at war, we should forbid neutrals to trade with Germany, and cut off all their imports if they refused. Lord Robert's reply was that, apart from military and moral considerations, this would be the neutral, especially Denmark and Holland, would send to Germany all their food products available for export, and we should get none; while, if the import of feeding-stuffs were cut off, the Danish and Dutch farmers would send Germany a steady supply of the same.

Such was the burden of the speech, and its effect was manifestly increased by Sir Edward Carson's emphatic repudiation of what he called the ridiculous doctrine of "Seize every neutral ship and take out the goods." That meant, he said, war with everybody. The Admiralty is quite satisfied that everything is being done that can be done, and is working in thorough harmony with the Minister of Blockade. In fact, the attacks on the blockade are belated, and the attacks on the personnel of the blockade department are scandalously unjust. Yesterday it was Lord Robert Cecil's first opportunity for nearly a year to answer his critics, both inside and outside Parliament, and he put up a strong and, indeed, an unanswerable case.

Killed in France. Word has reached Yokohama of the death of the French front of M. E. Rieu, formerly with Messrs. Bavier and Company. M. Rieu left Yokohama for France as soon as war was declared and had distinguished himself on several occasions. He was severely wounded during the battle of Yser and one of his ear-drums was broken, but he refused a discharge and was allowed to remain in the army as sergeant instructor, after having been decorated for bravery. He returned to the front again last month.

cattle they could no longer feed. In other words, heroic action would merely benefit the enemy. The moral aspect of the proposal was well dealt with by Lord Lansdowne and the Lord Chancellor, both of whom were glad that the Government proposed to make no serious change in the methods pursued by their predecessors.

It is clear from the figures which Lord Robert laid before the House that a very considerable improvement has taken place in the export of foodstuffs from Holland and Denmark to this country in the last year, and notably in the last quarter. It was most unsatisfactory eighteen months ago, and it still leaves a good deal of room for improvement, especially as regards Denmark. Several speakers, therefore, indulged in some sharp criticism of that country, but Lord Robert Cecil said he was authorised by the Government to say that they saw no reason to modify the blockade policy in respect of Denmark, and he added that he himself made no charge whatever against the Danes, who had kept to the terms of their agreement "with admirable fidelity." The Minister also gave figures showing that in respect of corn, grain, coals, animal fats and oils, vegetable oil and fertilisers, the gross and net amount of imports into Holland and the Scandinavian countries, taken in the lump, was decidedly less last quarter than it had been before the war. This very pertinent fact had a marked effect upon opinion in the House. In the House of Lords, Lord Emmott strongly deprecated any attack on Denmark and Holland, and said that the present debate could not have occurred at a more unimpressive moment.

The answer of the Government, therefore, to their critics is that the principle of rationing which they have adopted is the only practicable method, and that their way of procedure—that of coming to an agreement with a responsible body of traders in the neutral country, who themselves see to the distribution of the goods imported—has worked as successfully as could be expected. It is a matter of bargaining with the neutrals, and then trusting to their honour to be as good as their word. Listening to the Minister for Blockade, one gathered that he did not see how the stringency of the blockade was to be increased, or how any further pressure was to be exercised upon neutrals, unless the Government are prepared—which they are not—to do rough-shod over neutral rights, and even then he doubted whether the effect produced would be the effect desired. Lord Robert assured the House that no feeding-stuffs were being sent from this country to neutrals, and he is not prepared to stop their import of feeding-stuffs from other neutrals on the ground that part of the produce—in the shape of pig-meat—will eventually reach Germany.

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TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The succession to the Russian throne has never been governed strictly by the rule of primogeniture, says the Chronicle. In 1825, when Alexander I. died without issue, he bequeathed the crown, not to his next brother, Constantine, although the latter bore the title of Tsarevitch, but to his youngest brother, Nicholas. Although a man of strong character, Constantine was compelled to submit. Peter the Great left the throne to his widow, the Empress Catherine I., not to his grandchild, the sole offspring of his murdered son.

When the Empress Anna died, the throne went, in accordance with her wishes, to a German prince, Duke John of Brunswick, one of her grand-nephews. Catherine the Great designated her grandson Alexander as her successor instead of her only son Paul. However, the latter secured the throne by destroying the akash that disinherited him before it could be enforced.

For nearly five centuries Tar has been the Royal and Imperial Russian title. Until 1482 the ruler of the country had been content to be dubbed Veliki Kniaz, which is loosely interpreted by us Grand Duke. With this title the great conqueror Ivan III, who ascended the throne at the date mentioned, had at first to be satisfied. But, spurred on by his ambitious second Consort, and still more by his victories over the Tartars, notably at Kasan, he took the Imperial title, and created himself the first Tsar of Russia. In popular estimation he ranks second of all the Russian sovereigns to Peter the Great.

March has proved a month fatal to many crowned heads. Gustavus III. of Sweden (163-1792), Charles III. Duke of Parma (27-3-1854), Alexander II. of Russia (13-3-1881), and George I. of Greece (18-3-1913) were each murdered in this month. Gustavus IV. of Sweden was de-throned by his uncle, the Duke of Sudermania, March 13, 1809; and Nicholas II. of Russia has signed his (and his son's) abdication March 15, 1917. In this fatal third month the unlucky 13 has thus figured three times.

We may talk as much scandal as we like about Queen Elizabeth, but not every nation permits that freedom of historical criticism, says the Observer. A Socialist in the United States has been sent to goal for six months for libelling George Washington, and it is not long since a woman was sentenced at Vienna for casting aspersions on Maria Theresa. But no country is so particular in this matter as Japan, where a few years ago a man was imprisoned for speaking disrespectfully of the Emperor Jimmu. His Majesty reigned about the year 665 B.C.

Britain and Spain are the only two European nations with whom the United States has ever found itself at hostilities, and her sole military experience in Asia was her participation in the Peking Expedition. But she was once at war for four years (1801-5) with the improbable State of Tripoli; really over a threat of blackmail, for an increase was demanded in the payment for immunity from the Tripolitan corsairs. The United States lost a frigate while chasing the pirates into Tripoli harbour, but eventually captured the town of Derna and ended the war.

A Well-Deserved Sentence.

Mr. Lotherington Rowntree (35), lecturer at Swarthmore Settlement, Leeds, and a prominent Quaker and conscientious objector, has been sentenced by court-martial at Ripon to two years' hard labour for refusing to obey military orders. Rowntree, who is the only son of the late Mr. Joseph Rowntree, an ex-Liberal M.P. for Scarborough, refused to take up other work than that of lecturer at Swarthmore Settlement, Leeds. He was consequently brought before Scarborough Magistrate, as an absentee under the Military Service Act, and was fined 50, and handed over to a military escort.

THE CARAVAN CURE.

Ministering to the Shell Shocked Soldiers.

Certain phrases have a profound significance. They abide in memory; they stir the pulse when spoken. Among such honored phrases is the "Thin Red Line." Even khaki cannot blot out the flash of red from the imagination. It was the thin red line of British sons of a former thin red line, that, in the early days of the war, barred the enemy at Ypres from swooping upon Calais—and us.

In these days of mending links that have been marred, the thin red line has taken to itself a new significance. In the books of the Imperial Association for Assisting Disabled Naval and Military Officers, a red line, thin but firm, a line that runs across the last page of a disabled officer's dossier denotes that he has been assisted, that his new life has begun. Numbers of these red lines completing the dossiers may be seen at the offices of the Imperial Association, which is doing its fine work on the topmost floor of the British Columbia House, in Lower Regent-street.

The number of officers who place their hard, sad cases before the Association is increasing. One tells another, tells how he was revived with sympathy and understanding, and helped in the way he most needed helping. For some of them employment is quickly found; others receive money grants to help them to tide over a dark period; some are placed on the land for training in agricultural work; employment is found for others upon tea and rubber estates in the East. The effort is to find a way of resuming the work of their civil life which was broken off when they answered the call of their country.

The Red Line.

Some of the cases linger on for a long time before a solution is found. Letter after letter, document after document, relation to a particular case is filed and arranged chronologically, so that at any moment the progress of the case can be seen at a glance. Disappointment may follow disappointment, as the officer may be suffering from shell shock, or from unbroken internal derangement that makes permanent employment impossible. But the Imperial Association never gives in. A house by the sea may be found for an ill man; a place on a farm where the work is light and the air restorative; or, if he is too frail to leave his home a sum of money may be given to him to ease his mind, which is the first step towards healing his body. The end is always pursued—the red line. Be a man's dossier an inch of paper thick, or six inches, each is working, through the ministrations of able and loving brains, towards the finality of the red line.

Only those behind the scenes of the Imperial Association know how sorely such help for disabled officers is needed. Gassed men, shell-shocked men, sufferers from strained hearts, diseased lungs, rheumatism, all the many ills arising from exposure, receive from the Government a small gratuity, but generally no pension. And when an officer resigns his commission at the instigation of a medical board he is no longer entitled to free medical and nursing attendance. These men, who have given their all to the country, emerge from the Army unfit for the battle of life; temporarily, if not permanently. See them enter the offices of the Imperial Association; see them treated with kindness, with reverence; see hope beginning to dawn once more in their eyes; see them when at last the red line day arrives, and you thank God for the things that are being done for them—so quietly, so compassionately, so completely.

Shell shock and shattered nerves are the commonest cases and the hardest to restore. For them the red line arrives. In his civilian days a man may have been an engineer, a secretary, or plantation manager. He may seem tolerably fit now, but the effects of shell shock are subtle, and may render him quite unable

PUGNACIOUS BRITISH SOLDIERS.

A French Appreciation.

"Polybe," writing in the *Figaro*, remarks:—

The British pressure continues to make itself heavily felt on the banks of the Tigris as much as the Ancre. A great military machine has been set up and is ready and impatient for action on all fronts.

The Briton has discovered in himself soldierly qualities which have hitherto been dormant. He is a splendid fighter, equal, if not superior, to the professional soldier of bygone days, whom Marshal Bugeaud described as the best in the world. He has acquired a liking for fighting and danger, and is keen to show both to us, whom he admires and to the German, whom he cordially detests, that nothing terrifies him. If anything, he is too daring. One of their officers has written in the following strain about his men:—"With our men it drives one to despair to call for volunteers for any dangerous enterprise. What one should do is to call for those who wish to remain behind, otherwise the entire company volunteers." And if you only require about a dozen men this is rather embarrassing.

This average Briton who composes the mainstay of the present army is a rugged individual, without any particular grace of manner, of great tenderness within, and he is not only brave, but, as becomes the country of Robinson Crusoe, can turn his hand to anything.

The Germans were convinced that the Englishman would never learn the art of war, but he has mastered it. The newly-constituted British Army is now of the largest and also one of the strongest Armies in the world, and many of its organisations possess the inestimable advantage of being entirely modern instead of being old material brought up to date.

to take up a permanent post. What he needs is an open-air life, with just enough interest to keep his mind occupied until the horrible memory of war has left him. Therefore a chief aim of the Imperial Association is to place as many men as possible on the land.

Back to the Land.

Back to the land! Back to the land for restoration during the lovely months of spring and summer that are about to dawn in England. How is it to be done, immediately and at the minimum of cost? How are these men, broken in the service of their country, to be brought back to joy, hope, and usefulness? The bright brain of one of the ladies who are working at the Imperial Association solved the problem with one word—Caravanning.

Send out these shell-shocked, nerve-shattered men in caravans through English lanes, by English meadows and uplands. Each caravan will contain four men, and each journey will have an object. The caravans will make their slow health-giving way to a centre (arranged by the office), where the inmates will undertake such light, unskilled labour as haymaking, potato harvesting, fruit and pea-picking, peat and oyster cutting, pigeon and rook shooting, &c. This is such a practical and delightful scheme that many will be glad to help. Subscriptions should be sent to hon. treasurer, Major-General Sir Charles Scott, K.C.B., R.A., Office of the Imperial Association for Assisting Disabled Naval and Military Officers, British Columbia House, 1, Regent-street, S. W. 1.

The aim of the Imperial Association is to start as many caravans as possible on the road next month. The gift or loan of caravans or suitable houses will be warmly welcomed, as well as any other offers of help. Now who will loan or give a caravan for the whole summer, and restore four shell-shocked soldiers to health and joy?—J. Lewis Hind in the *Daily Chronicle*.

EMPIRE DAY.

Police Reserve Assault-at-Arms to the Naval, Military and Police Forces.

In connection with this event, which will take place on the evening of Empire Day, May 24, at the Volunteer Headquarters parade ground, tickets of invitation will be issued as follows. If the proportion is not correctly estimated, the want of time for making enquiries is the reason, and this, it is hoped, the Services will recognise.

Officers of H. M. Navy, Army, Local Auxiliary Forces, United States Navy, and Supts. and Inspectors of the H.K. Police and Police Reserve, 100 seats.

H. M. Army	...	850
H. M. Navy	...	300
United States Navy	...	100
H. K. P.	...	50
H. K. V. C.	...	100
H. K. V. R.	...	50
H. K. Police Reserve	...	300
Total		1650

Time does not permit the issue of individual invitations to the above-mentioned officers. They are asked to accept this invitation, published by courtesy of the Press.

GERMANS TO PAY.

Solemn Vow of France.

Paris, April 1.—The significance of the resolution, voted unanimously yesterday by the Senate, the highest tribunal in France, branding the German people "the race accursed," calling for the execution by the whole of humanity of the Germans, can scarcely be exaggerated.

The French Government and Parliament have now pledged themselves, with the world as witness, to exact reparation from the barbarians who have wanted, and for no military reason, laid waste the soil of France.

The Government and Parliament have solemnly promised the victims that the German nation shall be made to pay for the ruin and devastation which its disciplined hordes have accumulated, and that the German crimes shall be punished.

The resolution carries with it the inflexible determination of France to wage war until German militarism is definitely crushed.

"The world must know that the German crimes which were denounced in the Senate had been investigated by a special Commission of Parliamentarians not belonging to the invaded provinces."

A certainty that the Allies are, from a military point of view, able to bring Germany to account for her atrocities makes the Senate resolution a document that will impress the world, and perhaps cause even Germans to pause and reflect.

That certainty of victory is proclaimed triumphantly by the Commander-in-Chief, General Nivelle, in a letter, which serves as a preface to a new book by Charles Nordmann, entitled "A Coup de Canon."

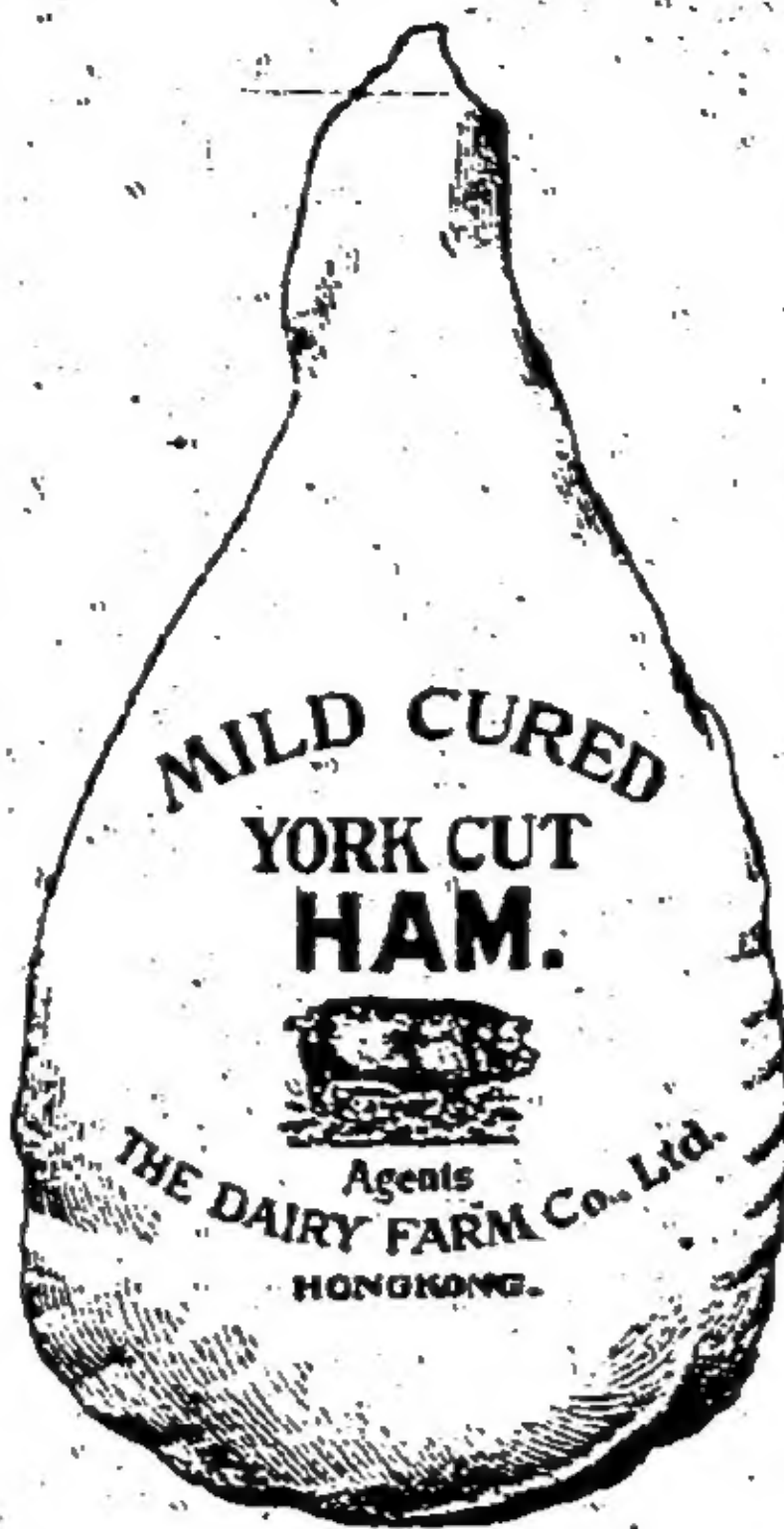
In this letter General Nivelle shows that he foresees that trench warfare could not continue indefinitely, nor lead to a real result. He says:—

"The essential principles of warfare, those of the Napoleonic wars, have lost none of their value. The moment is drawing near when the decisive blow will be struck by the strongest and the most resolute. We shall find the necessary superiority not only in our equipment and armament, but also in the bold, reasonable, and confident resoluteness of the commander."

"We shall find it in the hearts of our admirable soldiers. These troops are now conscious that they dominate the enemy, with the full force of their tested bravery, their confidence in their leaders, and in themselves."

"They are imbued with a holy determination to avenge our dead on an enemy who has placed himself outside the pale of humanity. They are imbued with the feeling of right and the certainty of victory." This letter was written last December.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



ABSOLUTELY
THE
BEST
IN
THE
COLONY.

NEEDLEWORK GUILD.

Success of the Recent Exhibition.

Lady Rees-Davies, Hon. Secretary of the Hongkong branch of the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, informs us that the ladies of the work parties incorporated in the Guild wish to thank their friends and the public in general for the warm interest shown in their exhibition of work at the City Hall on May 1. Their thanks are also due to the Commodore for lending flags and having the hall decorated; to the Dairy Farm Company, for kindly supplying milk for the teas and giving ham and butter for sandwiches; to Messrs. Lane Crawford, and Messrs. William Powell and Co., Limited, for lending the stands on which the various garments were set out.

Owing to the following handsome gifts—a silver tea set presented by the Jewish Recreation Club Working Party, a gold bracelet and ring from the Chinese Ladies' Working Party, an embroidered picture from Mrs. Skelton, a travelling clock and a rabbit, all of which were raffled, and 2 Siamese kittens which were sold—the sum realised (including takings for teas) was \$986.55. As this amount is larger than was anticipated, the Committee have decided to give a donation of \$500 to the fund for the relief of French families, and the remainder will be spent on games, puzzles &c. and sent to hospitals for soldiers in bed and convalescent.

ARE YOU BEING POISONED

by constipation? Are you bilious, liverish, troubled with sick headaches, pimples, poor appetite, coated tongue, unpleasant breath? The remedy is

PINKETTES

the dainty little laxatives which gently assist nature. As good for children as adults. Of chemists, or post free 60 cents the vial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Schuchow Road, Shanghai.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Certificated MARINE ENGINEER, British, aged 26, has a good knowledge of Turbo-electrical machinery, DESIRES A POSITION ASHORE. Excellent references. Apply Box 1284 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET.

ROOMS TO BE LET.—Post Office Buildings (top floor). Apply, Lowe, Bingham, & Mathews, Chartered Bank Building.

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FOURTEENTH YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. Georges Building at 11 a.m. on FRIDAY, the 18th May, 1917, to receive a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1916, and the Report of the General Manager and Consulting Committee, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditor.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th May, to the 18th May, both days inclusive.

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.
W. G. DAREY,
General Manager.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company (since its registration) will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 26th of May, 1917, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement to the 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 21st, to MONDAY, 28th May, 1917, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1917.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:

SUZUKI & CO.

TEL. 468

ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

\$13.00

THE PRICE OF AN

"Andamax"

Pocket Slip-on

WATERPROOF

VERY LIGHT WEIGHT. STRONG DURABLE.

MACKINTOSH

A CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

18 DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE NO. 28.

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

NEW AGENCY

Keltic

BOOTS & SHOES

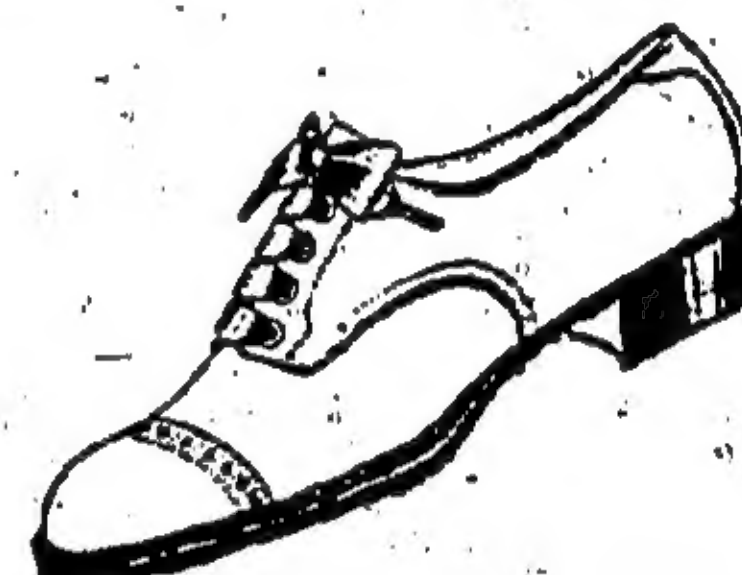
SCOTLAND'S BEST FOOTWEAR.

BLACK & BROWN

BOOTS, SHOES,

BROGUES.

ALL FITTINGS.



NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

We beg to notify the public that we shall be REMOVING OUR STORE on the 21st inst. to NO. 16, DES VŒUX ROAD, the premises now in the occupation of Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON.

ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1917.

D. C. L.

Malt Extract

with

Cod Liver Oil.



The Distillers Coy., the largest firm of Distillers in the World, has at its disposal a supply of the best and choicest barley procurable, which is malted on their own premises by the most scientific methods of manufacture.

SOLE AGENTS:—

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

TEL. NO. 135.

6, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITEDQUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC
To Canada, United States and Europe via VancouverIn connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.
EMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.
30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.
Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.
One, Two and Three-Room Suites with Private Bath.
Laundry-Gymnasium-Vernand Cafe.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.

11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.
Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.
Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fare.

S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. ALL STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Rate of Freight, Passage, etc. apply to Agents:

HONGKONG-MANILA-SHANGHAI-NAGASAKI-MOJI-KOBE-YOKOHAMA.

J. R. BRAW, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hong Kong. J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hong Kong.

TELEPHONE 42.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, Mar. 21, 1917.

Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.
Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents,

or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

MOTOR CARS

FOR SALE OR HIRE
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:-
EXILE GARAGE.

TEL. 1036.

DEE WEE ROAD.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination	Steamers	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira.		
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via Kailash, S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu & Yokohama.	Kamamura Maru Capt. Shirai T. 12,500	FRI, 8th June, at noon.
CYJUTTA via S'hai, P'ang & Bangkok.	Shidzuoka Maru Capt. N. ma T. 12,500	June, at noon.
BOMBAY via S'hai, Malacca & Cbo.		
KOBE	Tenshin Maru Capt. Taniguchi T. 8,000	THURSDAY, 17th May.
SHANGHAI and Kobe	Kamo Maru Capt. Inadzu T. 16,000	FRI, 18th May, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Kashima Maru Capt. Tozawa T. 21,000	FRI, 25th May, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Taisho Maru Capt. Ogawa T. 8,000	SATURDAY, 19th May.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Benten Maru Capt. Tomita T. 8,000	WEDNESDAY, 30th May.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500	FRI, 18th May, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI Moji and Kobe	Peang Maru Capt. Kishibiki T. 10,000	SUNDAY, 27th May.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL (CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Manila, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.

Wireless Telegraphy.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	23rd May.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	14th June.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	19th June.
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	3rd July.
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	14th July.
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	25th July.

1st class to London G348, (£71.10.0), return G467, (£122).

to San Francisco G450, return G437.50.

*For this voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SEAFARERS, MISSIONARIES to ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Via JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, ILOILO, LOS ANGELOS.

Steamer Tons & Speed Leave Hongkong

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots 11th Sept.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

T. DAIGO, Agent, KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone No. 291.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

S.S. Arakan 20th May. S.S. Bintang 12th July.

Tjisondari 11th June.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:-

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Managing Agents.

Hongkong, York Buildings.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

JUNE 23, SEPTEMBER 5, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER

SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Tel. 1934.



THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Owners of The "SHIRE"

Line of Steamers.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. No. 10.

Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Shantung	17th May at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENSIN	Huichow	18th May at noon.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	19th May at 4 p.m.
PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	Kailong	22nd May at noon.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	24th May at 4 p.m.
TIENSIN	Kweilin	24th May at noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Tean	30th May at noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER. Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Chibusa," "Taming" and "Tean." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck Aft, on "Taming" & "Tean."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Chenan," "Sungang," "Yingchow," "Shantung," and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms; maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Telephone No. 34.

Hongkong May 16, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tijlapij	...	16th May	21st May	KOBE
Tijlapij	...	23rd May	28th May	SHANGHAI
Tijlapij	...	31st May	6th June	KOBE
Tijlapij	...	7th June	13th June	SHANGHAI

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Building. 416

Telephone No. 1574.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fins in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Haitan ... A. E. Hodgins ... TUES, 22nd May, at noon.

Haitong ... J. W. Evans ... FRI, 25th May, at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co., General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 19th May at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Sun., 20th May at 4 p.m.
MANILA	Taisang	Sat., 26th May at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

HANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and the rate of passage can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at other when convenient.

BORNEO LINE—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having ample accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dair.

TIENSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tiensin calling at Weihaiwei and Chien.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

Agents.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all parts of the Commercial World.

BANKERS.

FORWARDERS.

TOURIST AGENTS.

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—

the best form in which to carry travel funds.

13, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, TEL. NO. 2089.

SHIPPING NEWS.

A New Light.

A new light has been installed on the Kelantan Coast at Bacho. Its position is given by the Survey Office as Latitude 6 deg 3 ft 10 in N Longitude 120 deg 2 ft 3 ft 10 in E. For the purpose of comparison the position of Lumat Light according to the Survey is given as Latitude 6 deg 12 ft 00 in N Longitude 10 deg 10 ft 15 in E. The light should be visible in clear weather for a distance of 5 miles, but too much reliance should not be placed on it.

New U. S. Ship Tonnage Doubles in Four Years.

New York, March 24.—While prior to the European war the annual construction of merchant vessels in the United States amounted to less than 10 per cent. of the world's production the last two years have seen such progress that the figures for 1916 indicate that the American merchant marine tonnage production was nearly double that of 1912 and about 83 per cent. of the world's total for the year. The tonnage produced in the United States last year was about equal to that of Great Britain, whose production, until recently, far exceeded that of any other nation. Shipping experts are of the opinion that with the many restrictive laws on the statute books, and proper Government assistance, this country, with the impetus given by the war, could quickly establish permanently its own merchant marine in the foreign-carrying trade. The shipping board appointed under the act passed last September is devoting itself specifically to this problem. The number of ships and their tonnage contracted for at American shipyards as on February 1 are record breaking. Much of the increased construction has been for use in ocean trade.

Projected Dock Improvements at London.

As part of their general scheme of improvements, the Port of London Authority have definitely adopted proposals which will have an important bearing on the future of the Royal Victoria Dock. It has been decided to construct on the south quay of this dock two double storey sheds, of a total area of 187,683 square feet, the ground floors being available for use in connection with the loading of ships, and the upper floors for the warehousing of wool, fibre, grain, or general cargo. The south quay front will be made suitable for the use of large ships, cranes will be erected, and railway as well as roadway accommodation will be provided at the rear of the sheds. To the southward of the proposed building, serving them, it has been arranged to put up two single storey sheds, of a total area of 92,166 square feet. The effect of the improvements will be materially to develop the general shipping facilities on the south side of the Victoria Dock, which has heretofore been more particularly identified with the grain and flour trades.

United States Shipbuilding for Norwegian Owners.

On the numerous steamers under construction in the United States shipbuilding yards for Norwegian owners a few have lately been sold to Europe and some to American owners, the latter being chiefly special steamers of new types. Some of the sales to Europe, however, have been cancelled, these including two steamers of 3,000 and 3,300 tons, two steamers of 9,000 tons, one of 6,103 tons, and one of 10,000 tons deadweight. The prices paid have been between \$3.5 and \$230 per ton deadweight for prompt steamers. On this point the "Norwegian Shipping Gazette" says: "Considering that there are so many steamers under construction by United States shipbuilding yards for Norwegian owners—one Norwegian firm at Christiania alone has, as an example, been the medium of closing not less than 150 building contracts over there—the few sales which have taken place does not make much difference." The steamer Louise Nielsen, built at Seattle to the account of Mr. E. Stolt Nielsen, Haugesund, and launched, some time ago, is the third steamer constructed at Seattle for the same owners.

THE "ALEXANDRA" CAPE.

Just arrived. Fresh American, Swedish, & French Chocolates.

There's a Difference

BETWEEN

"GOLD BAND"

AND OTHER

CIGARETTES.

Where nothing could please before
"GOLD BAND" brings pleasure
and satisfaction in a measure
difficult to describe.



Westminster
Tobacco Co. Ltd.
London

POST OFFICE.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the un-
dermentioned articles are prohibited
from importation into the United King-
dom, either by letter post or by parcel
post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured,
including gold coin and articles containing
partly or containing gold; All manu-
factures of Silver other than silver
watch cases and silver watch cases; Jew-
ellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such
articles cannot therefore be accepted for
transmission by the Post Office.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new
regulations adopted by the French
Customs in regard to parcels addressed
to France, Corsica and Algeria
must fill the columns of the regular
Customs Declaration particularly and
exactly, omitting none of the headings
comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary
to show in the aforesaid declaration (1)
The full name and address of the addressee
(2) A statement as to whether the contents
are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming
Mails will not be advertised in future.
The Post Office will forward all corre-
spondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy
subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and
Persia and the Ottoman Empire are
suspended.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bul-
garia and the Ottoman Empire are
suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United
Kingdom will in future be forwarded
from Hongkong in bags and the Public
are therefore advised to pack such parcels
very carefully.

Telegraphic advice has been received
from London that the mails despatched
from Hongkong via Siberia to London on
March 15th 1917 and to London Forward
on March 15th and 16th 1917 are pre-
sumed lost.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 15th at 11:30—Pressure has
decreased slightly over Shanghai and the
Philippines, and increased slightly over
the China coast and Annam; considerable
increases are also probable at the majority
of Japanese stations, although in the
absence of observations yesterday morn-
ing, this lacks confirmation.

A weak anticyclone extends from the
China coast to the Bonins, and depres-
sions are shown to the west of Hokkaido,
over South Manchuria and Indo-China.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.39 inch.
Total since January 1st 10.83 inches,
against an average of 16.56 inches.

**FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW**

District	Forecast
1 Hongkong to Gap Road	S. winds, moderate; cloudy; frequent rain.
2 Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, frequent to S. later.
3 South coast of China be- tween H.K. and Lamooke	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China be- tween H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.
May 16, a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Wind	Force	Weather
Vancouver	6a	29.77	49	n	0	1	
Vancouver	9a	29.51	51	n	1	1	
Hankow	6a	29.64	54	sw	2	1	
Hankow	9a	29.53	55	sw	1	1	
Kobe	6a	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Nagasaki	6a	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Kagima	6a	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Osaka	6a	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Naha	6a	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Ishikawa	6a	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Bonin Is.	6a	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Wharfedale	6a	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Hankow	6a	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Hankow	9a	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Kiukiang	6a	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	6a	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	9a	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	12m	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	3p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	6p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	9p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	12m	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	3p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	6p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	9p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	12m	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	3p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	6p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	9p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	12m	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	3p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	6p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	9p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	12m	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	3p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	6p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	9p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	12m	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	3p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	6p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	9p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	12m	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	3p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	6p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	9p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	12m	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	3p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	6p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	9p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	12m	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	3p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	6p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	9p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	12m	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	3p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	6p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	9p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	12m	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	3p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	6p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	9p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	12m	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	3p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	6p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	9p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	12m	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	3p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	6p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	9p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	12m	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	3p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	6p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	9p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	12m	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	3p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	6p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	9p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	12m	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	3p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	6p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	9p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	12m	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	3p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	6p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	9p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	12m	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	3p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	6p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	9p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	12m	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	3p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	6p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	9p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	12m	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	3p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	6p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	9p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	12m	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	3p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	6p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	9p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	12m	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	3p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	6p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	9p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	12m	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	3p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	6p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	9p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	12m	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	3p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	6p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	9p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	12m	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	3p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	6p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	9p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	12m	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	3p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	6p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	9p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	12m	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	3p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	6p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	9p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	12m	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	3p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	6p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	9p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	12m	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	3p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	6p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	9p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	12m	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	3p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	6p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	9p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	12m	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	3p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	6p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	9p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	12m	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	3p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	6p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	9p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	12m	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	3p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	6p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	9p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	12m	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	3p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	6p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	9p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	12m	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	3p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	6p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	9p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	12m	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	3p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	
Shanghai	6p	29.55	55	sw	1	1	